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## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

English Reports in Law and Equity; containing Reports of Cases in the House of Lords, Privy Council, Courts of Equity and Common Law, and in the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts, including also Cases in Bankruptcy, and Crown Cases Reserved. Edited by Edmund H. Bennett and Chauncey Smith, Counsellors at Law; Volume XX., containing Cases in the House of Lords, and in all the Courts of Common Law and Admiralty, during the year 1853. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1854, pp. 711.

The convenient distribution of these Reports into alternate volumes of Law and Equity, adds to the value, while at the same time it lessens the labor of reference and consultation. While seeking for matters purely common law, one looks only into the Law Reports, while matters in equity are to be sought in the Equity volumes. This is one of the law series, and contains many cases of great interest and professional utility. The Law of Insurance is more fully discussed than usual, in quite a number of cases; thus, *Anderson vs. Thornton*, p. 339, discusses the subject of misrepresentation in a marine policy. *Glen vs. Lewis*, p. 364, is an important case in fire insurance, where a policy was rendered void, by reason of the erection of a temporary and experimental steam-engine, though the fire did not arise from the working of the engine. *The Scottish Marine Insurance Co. vs. Turner*, p. 24, is also an important insurance case, where the subject of the insurance of freight is much discussed, and the relative rights of insurer and insured, as between themselves, very fully treated.

Admiralty and Maritime Law, always interesting and always important in a thriving commercial community like our own on the seaboard, embraces a considerable portion of this volume. *The Florence*, p. 607, discusses a new point in the law of salvage: *The Steam Navigation Co. vs. Morrison*, pp. 267 and 455—a new application of established principles in the law of collision. *Lumley vs. Gye*, p. 168, is perhaps the most important case in the book; the point discussed and held, being that an action can be maintained against one for maliciously procuring another to break his contract, to the damage of the party with whom he has contracted. The dissenting opinion of Coleridge, J., will command attention from its marked ability. Alderman Salomon's case again appears in the Exchequer Chamber, p. 353, and the judgment of the exchequer is affirmed, and a Jew cannot sit in the English Parliament, without having first taken an oath "upon the true faith of a *Christian*," unless he pays the statute penalty.

The Crown Cases Reserved form an important and leading part of this volume, but our limited space forbids any further citation of cases. It remains only to add, that these reports contain numerous and varied judgments by the first talent of Westminster Hall, in all the Courts, and hence in every department of law, and will command and deserve careful study and reference by the diligent lawyer, who means that his learning shall be both recent and sound.